

## POETRY.

## From the Bath Inquirer &amp; Advertiser.

Printers throughout the United States are requested to copy this.

## TO HIM WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND IT.

He who has left his youthful bride,  
And children young and fair,  
To float on Fortune's doubtful tide,  
Borne on he knows not where,  
The lines perchance may coldly spurn  
That ask the wanderer's return.

Yet, oh! the unwilling heart forgives  
That dares to trouble thine;  
I would not seek to make thee grieve  
But for these babes of mine—  
These treasures sent us from above,  
The pledges of our mutual love.

For them I plead—I speak not now  
Of what my lot hath been;  
Nor how for thee I left my home  
And each familiar scene,  
And sought the distant lands of A—  
For sweet with thee were even they.

I hailed the mountain's proudest swell,  
The forest's darkest pride,  
The beaten rock, the rugged dell,  
For thou wert by my side,  
And earth's worst wilderness is dear,  
In fair, when those we love are near.

But thou hast left thy dark-eyed boys  
In distant paths to roam;  
A gambler's life for thee has joys,  
But not, alas! thy home;  
Thy children weep amidst their play,  
I am far more lone than they.

Our babes for very want of bread  
Have been compelled to roam,  
And now, on public bounty fed,  
Find a precarious home;  
While he who should their guardian be  
Has left them to their misery.

My boy, the eldest and the first,  
The image of his sire,  
Will into tears of sorrow burst,  
And thus he sighs inquire:  
"Mother! dear mother! tell me when  
My father will come back again."

Yet go, thou little deceiver, go!  
And if some happier dame  
Has kindled in thy breast the glow  
Of love's deceitful flame;  
Oh how much fairer she may be,  
But she will never love like me.

And Oh, woe! woe! one little line,  
If to confirm my woe,  
That I may to my fate resign,  
When all is ill I know;  
And leave me not without a word  
To fade and die with hope deferred.

Then leave to penury's bitter crust  
Thy lone deserted spouse,  
To mourn o'er woman's broken trust  
And man's deceitful vows—  
May'st thou ne'er know the smallest part  
Of that which wrings a breaking heart!

ALMIRA PORTER. H\*\*\*\*\*

## AGRICULTURAL.

## From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

## THE HONEY BEE.

Having had the care of bees for more than fifty years, and constantly watched their movements, and tried many ways to make them more productive, I have at length given up all experiments, such as the collateral hive, the hive formed with a number of boxes one upon another, the small dark house, and the open garret, being fully satisfied that the better way is to consider them as bees and nothing more, and let them take their natural course. For this purpose I make for them a hive, either of a hollow log, of board, or of straw, which will contain about the same quantity of comb and honey as we generally find in a bee-tree in the woods, always making a hole in the top of the hive of an inch and a half in diameter, such as is made in the bilge of a cask, and to be stopped with a bung in the same manner, which bung may be taken out without any disturbance to the bees, and then place a box or cagon the hive of six, eight, or ten inches square, at any time when I discover the hive is nearly full of comb, taking care that the cap shall be so made as to unite close to the top of the hive, but should it not fall down, then take a little clay mortar or mud, and plaster the same so as to make it tight. The bees will be sure to fill the cap with pure virgin honey, if they have time and the season is favorable, which cap may be taken off at any time without vexing the bees, taking care to put in the bung again. They will seldom attempt to fill the cap a second time the same season, and will always have enough to carry them through in the main body of the hive. Should there be bees in the cap when it is taken off, carry it four or six rods in front of the hive, and place it bottom upwards on the ground, and strike it moderately with a stick—the bees will soon leave it and return to their hive peacefully—they seem to understand instantly that they are separated from their queen, and that it will be in vain for them to contend for their property except she is present with them. This is as far as I think it best to go in robbery.

Bees are busy, industrious insects, and the first swarm in the season from the same hive, will always gather honey with astonishing rapidity, if the season is good for their labor, that is warm and dry, and no disaster befalls them. They frequently meet with discouragements by various means. If their newly made comb melts down, as often happens when the season is extremely warm, so that nearly one-half thereof falls to the bottom of the hive, to prevent which sticks, as is usual, should always be placed across the hive at the time it is made. But their greatest discouragement is caused by their greatest enemy, the miller and the worm. The miller, or the moth, as it would be called in the silk worm process, is a small insect, not near as large as the common yellow butterfly, is very quick in its movements, and difficult to be caught when on the wing—their appearance (like all other millers) is always in the twilight between sundown and dark, at which time they may be seen hovering around the mouth of the hive where the bees go in and out, and often darting into the hive with and upon the bees. The bees do not appear to be disturbed by their presence. These millers deposit their eggs in the comb and in the

rubbish which gathers near the edges on the bottom of the hive. All that can be done to destroy these eggs is, to turn the hive up and brush it out every day with a wing, or a little broom brush; and the best way which I have discovered to destroy the miller, is to take vinegar and water, about half and half, and sweeten it with molasses—then pour it into small bowls or tea-saucers, and in the dusk of the evening place them around and on the top of the hives. It is not unusual to find a number of the millers drowned in the liquid the next morning, when these vessels must be taken away or covered up to prevent the bees from being drowned also, & this must be repeated so long as the millers are seen about the hives. Another way to destroy these millers is to examine the outside of the hives every morning, for they generally rest there through the day, and may be killed without much trouble. The eggs of the miller being deposited in the hive as above mentioned, the warmth created by the bees will soon hatch them, when a worm or maggot is produced. They are at first very small, and begin their operations upon the comb. When full grown they are an inch long, and of the size of the little end of a pipe stem. The comb and not the honey seems to be the food of these worms, and they often eat off the comb where it joins on to the top of the hive, so that the whole body of the comb falls down into a heap. When this is the case the bees are discouraged, and become inactive, and by this operation of the worms are wholly destroyed. To save the bees from being overcome in this way, I have found the following to be the best mode: Take the sticks of the common white elder, as large as a man's finger, cut them one foot in length, scrape off the bark, split them from end to end as nearly as may be of equal parts, shove the pith out, notch them upon the edges, & slide them under the hive, say four to each hive, with the convex side of the stick upwards. When the bees contend with the worms, and drive them down from the comb, they will escape from the bees and hide themselves under the elder-stick, which being drawn out in the morning will often contain a dozen worms. This seems to encourage the bees; at any rate it tends to keep the hive clean, and takes from it the web of the worm, which is very annoying to the bees, and generally is found as a shield to the worm. With close attention to my bees in the modes above pointed out, I have saved every swarm for several years past. The hives should be placed on four blocks one inch square, and at least half an inch thick.

In my next number I will show how five swarms out of six may be drawn, when they are swarming, directly into the hive prepared for their reception. J. H.

## GRAFTING WAX.

We would advise our farming friends to prepare, in the course of this month, when stormy days prevent work abroad, a quantity of grafting wax; as it is sometimes inconvenient to allow time when wanted, and the husbandry of time is one of the secrets of success in farming. The following proportions of the usual materials have been recommended as good, viz: two and a half pounds of rosin, one pound of bees-wax, & one pound of tallow; or one pound rosin, three pounds bees-wax, and two pounds tallow: but the recipe we use, and which we know to be good, is as follows,—half a pound of tallow, one pound of bees-wax, and two pounds of rosin,—the whole melted together, and then worked in water like shoemaker's wax, into rolls for use. Where the grafting is to be performed in the nursery, or on small trees or branches, the most convenient mode of applying the wax is by having it on strips of muslin of a width proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three inches.—These strips of muslin are prepared, by taking cotton cloth, cutting it into strips and dipping them into the wax when melted. When the branches are large, it is best to apply the wax directly to the cut limb, and when of a proper consistence and temperature, with the hands kept slightly greased, the use of this composition is perfectly easy and effectual. If you make a little more than you use this spring, it will not be lost; we have some two years old which retains all its good qualities.—*Id.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.

A little boy, in destitute circumstances, was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the apprentices, and not unfrequently to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all except himself partook;—because, as they said, it did them good. He however used none; and, in consequence of it, was often the object of severe ridicule from the older apprentices, because, as they said, he had not sufficient manhood to drink rum. And as they were revelling over their poison, he, under their insults and cruelty, often retired, and vented his grief in tears. But now, every one of the older apprentices, who are informed is a drunkard, or in the drunkard's grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, worth a hundred thousand dollars. In his employment are about one hundred men, who do not use ardent spirits; and he is exerting upon many thousands an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations, and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes, not only for usefulness and respectability on earth but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory in heaven. *London Weekly Visitor.*

## THE HONEST BOY.

A gentleman from the country, placed his son with a dry goods merchant in—street. For a time all went on well.—At length a lady came into the store to purchase a silk dress, and the young man waited upon her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and pointing it out to the lady, said, "madam, I deem it my duty to tell you that there is a fracture in the silk."

Of course she did not take it. The merchant overheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to come and take him home; "for," said he, "he never will make a merchant."

The father who had ever reposed confidence in his son, was much grieved, and hastened to the city to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will he not make a merchant?" asked he.

"Because he has no tact," was the answer. "Only a day or two ago, he told a lady, voluntarily, who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged; and I lost the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws it would be foolishness in me to tell them of their existence."

"And is that all his fault?" asked the parent. "Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very well in other respects. Then I love my son better than ever; and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the world."

We make no comments on the above.—Whether such a trade as the merchant would make, is not rather taking the advantage of the purchaser's ignorance, than making the best use of one's knowledge, we leave to our readers to decide.—*N. E. Galaxy.*

## "ABOUT TO DO IT."

An agent writes us that he was "about getting" some subscribers, but in the mean time, an agent for another paper visited the place, and got them all away. How many failures are there in this world of things which were about to be done.—The merchant was about to go to his store—but the customer has come and made his purchase elsewhere. The farmer was about to mend his fence, but the cattle have got in and destroyed his corn. The house was about to be insured, but in the mean time it took fire and burnt up. The debtor was about to discharge his honest dues, but in the mean time the money slipped away to some other use. The head of a family was about to attend family worship, but the proper hour had past, and the call of a friend or the pressure of business had laid it aside for the present.—The good man was about to make a donation for benevolent purposes, but he died suddenly. The sinner was about to repent, but a sudden death prevented.—*Zion's Advocate.*

## An alleged assault by a Clergyman.

The Rev. Joseph Carter, an elderly gentleman and, possessed of considerable property, was charged at the upper police, by a respectable widow lady, with an indecent assault upon her person. The lady rented a tenement of the Rev. gentleman, and wishing to have some repairs made, she waited upon him. He accordingly called at her house, and was conducted to an upper room, (the lower part of the house being occupied as a millinery store) and invited to take a seat. Instead of doing this, he immediately commenced a violent assault, which left no doubt on her mind of his infamous intentions. She struggled with him a few seconds and succeeded in releasing herself from his hold, not, however, until her dress was torn and disarranged. She immediately left the room, informing the persons in the lower part of the house of what had happened, and Mr. Carter soon after departed without apology or explanation. On the following day she addressed a note to him, stating that she should expect reparation for the insult. Receiving no answer, she made her complaint to the police magistrate, and Mr. Carter was held to bail in the sum of \$1000 to answer the charge at the court of sessions.—*N. Y. Trans.*

## Licentiousness leads to theft and swindling.

A young man, who has passed by the name of Harris, alias Adams, has recently been detected in certain acts of theft and swindling to the amount of several thousand dollars, who has been led on to these crimes to meet the expenses of his licentious course. His bill at one lively stable for a single fortnight amounted to \$140. This young man entered upon a life of infamy with a cautious step, but the farther he advanced in crime, the more accelerated has been his progress, till from step to step, he has become bold and shameless in his career of iniquity. He will doubtless find a home in the state prison for some years to come. Who can say that lewdness is not a fruitful source of crime?—*Id.*

A procuress in this city fixed her evil eye on a young girl, (the daughter of a widowed lady carrying on the business of a milliner,) with the design of making gain of her destruction. She called at the mother's shop, made some purchases, and as she had business in another part of the city, requested the lady to send her daughter with the articles to her house.—The daughter was sent, invited into the house, treated with politeness, and while the young ladies were looking at the articles purchased, she was urged to stay to dinner. The unsuspecting girl assented. She could, however, be prevailed on to stay no longer and insisted on going home. The mask was then thrown off, and she was forced into an upper chamber and the

door was locked. In the evening a gentleman called inquiring for an associate in sin. "I have a new one for you," says the old beldam; "but she is a consummate hypocrite; heed not her cries, it is all dissimulation." Thus instructed, he was conducted to the chamber, and on entering beheld his own sister on her knees in prayer. What must have been his feelings!! He conducted her to her widowed mother.—*Adv. Moral Reform.*

**FRUITS OF INTemperance.** Edward C. Delavan, publishes a communication in the *Albany papers*, addressed to the Mayor of that city, in which he calculates that full two thirds, if not three fourths of all the tax paid by that community is for pauperism and crime produced by intemperance. Some of the facts which he states, are here subjoined.

Your excellent and faithful Public Justice (says Mr. Delavan) states, that he had the curiosity to examine particularly every case brought before him for one week, of which there were fifty, for one misdemeanor or other, and he found that all but two originated in intemperance. He states too, that more than twenty-five hundred cases came before him in a year, and that ninety-six in the hundred originated in, or were directly connected with intemperance.

Mr. Hogan, the late jailer, states that the whole number of commitments in the jail for one month was

Temperate,	15
Doubtful,	17
Intemperate,	82—114

And of the above, 20 were committed for the abuse of their families; and that the whole number of commitments during the year was 1216.

Geo. W. Welch states that the whole number of persons received into the poor house in one year, amounted to

Not from intemperance,	634
Doubtful,	17
Intemperate,	616—634

Whole number of children received in the Orphan Asylum in one year 99—Seventy-two of the parents of which (one or both) had been intemperate.

Your clerk of the Supervisors states, under his signature, that your ordinary city tax for one year was \$30,250 00

Expenses of the poor after deducting all receipts for licenses, 7,500 00

Expenses of crime, 11,870 86—19,370 86

Balance for other objects, 10,879 14

**RIGHT—RIGHT.** A ministering brother, in this state, writes to us, that during an illness of his wife, he cooked his own victuals, rather than employ slave labor. This is right. We say to all ministers who would "lift up holy hands" in the sanctuary, "touch not the unclean thing" of slavery.—*St. Louis Obs.*

He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the Lord.

**TOBACCO CHEWING.** It is perfectly astonishing, how widely this practice is spread and how it enters into and makes a portion of the lives of those in the habit of it; at home and abroad—the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night before going to bed is a quid of tobacco. It is a "realiser" without which a good dinner is spoiled and however rare and choice the article eaten, its excellency must be tested by the zest it gives to the weed. It must accompany him at church, at weddings and at funerals. If a literary man, not a paragraph can be written—not a book read without this much loved, but poisonous leaf. The following anecdote will serve to illustrate, how deep and engrossing the habit becomes after years of indulgence.—*Juvenile Reformer.*

Mr. — in attempting to cross the Penobscot in a bateau, immediately above a dangerous rapid, was overpowered by the strength of the current and carried toward the roaring cataract with great rapidity. Fortunately his boat struck a rock immediately above the fall, he at the same instant jumped upon the rock, while the boat was soon dashed to pieces among those below; some persons on the shore observed his perilous situation and in devising means for his rescue, concluded to attach a float to the end of a rope and throwing it far into the stream, it floated down and caught around the rock; meanwhile the object of their solicitude was observed to be frequently fumbling in his pockets, he seized the rope, and made it fast round his body when he was drawn on shore with great celerity, and half drowned, his first exclamation on recovering the use of his tongue was "for heaven's sake haint ye, none on ye got no Tobacco!"

On the 19 of February, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Fieschi and his accomplices (Pepin and Morey) in the attempt to murder the king of France with the infernal machine, were beheaded according to the sentence of the court. Fieschi persisted to the last in maintaining the truth of his assertions in regard to his accomplices, and claimed credit for having rendered a service to his country by pointing them out. On the other hand, Pepin declared "I die an innocent victim to infamous machinations." His last words were, "Adieu, gentlemen! I am a victim, I die innocent. Adieu!"

## SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by

E. R. MASON, & Co.  
Leicester, April, 1836.

## PATENT LEVER WATCH

FOR Sale by  
C. W. & J. A. CONANT  
Brandon, March 21, 1836.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Can the Publisher of the following work spare us No. 1?

## PROSPECTUS OF THE CABINET OF FREEDOM.

TO all who note the signs of the times, it must be obvious that the character and consequences of American slavery, the plans proposed for its removal, and the influence of those plans on the union and prosperity of the nation, are to become topics of general and absorbing interest. It is natural and proper that the citizens of a free country should carefully investigate the nature of an institution necessarily affecting the moral and political welfare of themselves and their posterity, and should anxiously inquire what conduct respecting it is required by duty and prudence. Discussion has been excited and will not and cannot be suppressed. In the social circle, and in the crowded assembly, in the pulpit, and in the legislative hall, slavery is the theme of frequent and earnest inquiry; and the press is pouring forth its multitudinous publications on the same momentous topic.

The subscriber flatters himself that by collecting in a cheap but neat form, the most valuable and instructive works relating to the great subject that is now agitating the whole country, he will not only gratify the prevailing thirst for information, but also promote the cause of truth and justice.

The Cabinet will comprise both original and selected articles, embracing, among other topics, the history of the legal abolition of the African slave-trade—the history and consequences of emancipation in the British West India Islands—the past and present state of St. Domingo—discussions on the lawfulness of slavery—the actual condition of the slaves in the United States, and an examination of the various modes of emancipating them which have been recommended.

The selections will from time to time be made by gentlemen whose names will be given to the public, and who will be responsible for the general character of the articles, but not for all the opinions and assertions they may contain.

As the Cabinet of Freedom will be devoted to subjects connected with slavery, its name may be thought singularly inappropriate to its contents. The incongruity, however, is only apparent, since the subscriber trusts that the Cabinet will exert an influence favorable to the cause of immediate and universal emancipation.

The Cabinet will appear regularly every two weeks, commencing in March, 1836. Each number will contain 48 pages duodecimo, and will be sold in numbers, if required, at 6 1/4 cents, except when illustrated with engravings, the price of such numbers will be increased according to the expense of the engraving.

Terms two dollars per annum, payable in advance. The Hon. Wm. Jay, Rev. Prof. Bush, of the New York University, and Gerrit Smith, Esq., have consented to select the articles for the first four volumes of the Cabinet. All communications for the Cabinet of Freedom, to be addressed to JOHN S. TAYLOR, Bookseller, New York.

## PROSPECTUS

## THE NEW YORK DISCUSSION.

## CHRISTIANITY VERSUS INFIDELITY.

## CHARLES H. JACKSON, &amp; CO., PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS.

No. 17, Ann Street, New York.

HAVE in press, and will immediately publish in numbers of twenty-four pages, octavo, embellished with plates, price 12 1/2 cents, the late interesting and important discussion between Dr. Sleigh, in support of Christianity, and the Delegates of the Tammany Hall Society, and of other Sceptics, in defence of Infidelity. This discussion which produced, and kept up a theological excitement, hitherto unparalleled in the city of New York, commenced Nov. 11th, 1835, and terminated Feb. 18th, 1836. The substance of the arguments both of Dr. Sleigh and his opponents was faithfully and impartially taken down on the spot, and has been carefully revised, so that this publication will contain the arguments and objections of both parties. Moreover, Dr. Sleigh will add copious critical, historical, and explanatory notes, and also numerous incontrovertible arguments in favor of Divine Revelation, some of which, it is thought, will be found to be original and never before published, rebutting and refuting the most powerful objections of all the Infidels that ever lived.

The Publishers, in soliciting patronage for this work, present herewith the "Introduction," which furnishes many interesting particulars respecting the discussion. They also subjoin some articles which appeared in the public papers during its progress.

If any other proof of the importance of the arguments advanced by Dr. Sleigh were necessary than the glorious and triumphant result of the "Discussion," it is presumed that the testimonials of the most eminent clergymen and other distinguished gentlemen of New York herein contained, would suffice.

## CONDITIONS, &amp;c.

The work will be printed on good paper, with new type, and each number will contain twenty-four octavo pages. The volume will be embellished with a portrait of Dr. Sleigh, and at least four other engravings. One number, it is expected, will be published each week, and the work will probably be completed in fifty numbers. The numbers will be delivered to subscribers in this city, immediately after their publication; and will in like

manner be transmitted by mail to subscribers in any part of the United States, at the cost and risk of the publishers. The price, twelve and a half cents each number, will be expected on delivery, and subscribers at a distance must make payment in advance, or refer to some person in this city, who will pay.

Publishers in every part of the Union will be supplied, on such terms that they can employ persons to canvass for subscribers; and copies of this Prospectus will be transmitted to any who may order them.

A copy of the Discussion will be given to the Editor of each newspaper or periodical who notice the work, and send a copy of such notice to

CHARLES H. JACKSON & CO.,  
No. 17 Ann-street, N. Y.

\* Introduction—origin of the Discussion &c. next week.—(Ed. Ten.)

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the post-office at Brandon, Vt. April 1, 1836.

Blanchard, Sarah	Joy, John K.
Clifford, Simeon	Lincoln, Ward M.
Dimick, Shubel	Lyon, Judith
Dodge, Mariette	Morehouse, Sterling
Dow, Asher	Newcomb, Warren
Dwinell, James M.	Royce, Lewis Esq.
Freelove, Roxana M.	Spencer, Paul
Gibson, Elvira	Smith, Alexander
Green, Marshall	Sherman, Enoch
Goodrich, Elec	Taft, Charles
Howes, Wm. J.	Turner, Solomon
Houghton, George	Washburn, Charles
Hewitt, James	Ware, James R.
Hewitt, Wm.	Wheeler, Josiah
Hoit, Wm. A.	Woodcock, Reser
Hosmer, Dennis	Willis, J. Jensen
Jackson, Laura	

## GOSHEN.

Ayers, Arnold	McCrillie, John
Boydton, Amos	Parks, Ann
Clark, Wm.	Pangborn, H. H.
Dow, James 2	Washburn, Charles
SEBURY, Jackson, Nathan	
W. H. KEELER, P. M.	

Office at Moriah, N. Y. April 1, 1836.

Armstrong Jewitt	Jenkins Rensselaer
Adams Amos	Johnson Roswell
Allen Abel	Jewitt Jacob
Brown Ovid	Kidder Maynard
Betts Bartlett 2	King John
Brady John	Kidder Thompson
Barker Samuel	Lansing J. D. 2
Brooks Bazaleel	Lindsay Hannah
Bullard Isaac J.	Locke Lucinda
Cummins Benjamin	Loomis Wareham
Calhoun Luther	Miller Henry
Colburn Asa	Moody Benjamin
Cole John	McFarland Wm. 2
Cook Jeremiah	Miner Lewis
Calkins Isaac	Northrup Lyman
Dickerson Joseph	Port Henry Iron Co
Doty Charles	Potter John Jr.
Doud John	Potter Jonathan
Edgerton Spencer	Parker James
Edgerton John F.	Richards John
Fisk David	Rice Sally
Folsom Sarah B.	Sanford Lydia
Farnum Ira	Shipard & Clark
Field Mark F.	Shepard Z. R. 3
Fish Rosetta	Swift Clara
Gillet Israel	Smith Huldah
Havens Samuel T.	Strong Henry
Himes James M.	Scott Eunice
Henlee Jonathan	Tremblay Oliver
Havens George	West Joseph H.
Hyde Bowman	Whitral Wilton
Howe Ammi	Witherell David
Irvine David	Witherell David 2
Ingers Sarah	White Eliza M.
23	N. T. STORRS, P. M.

## VT. LIT. &amp; SCI. INSTITUTION

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE Spring Term will commence Monday next, (April 11) under the instruction of Miss Maria Louisa Putnam, from the Female Seminary, Charlestown, Mass. Miss Putnam comes recommended by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of that place, and the Principals of the above named Seminary, and the Trustees feel assured that she will be found competent to fill the place with credit to herself and benefit to those who may be placed under her care.

The Institution is now furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and an excellent Telescope.

Tuition in common English branches, per quarter, \$3.00

In higher branches and languages, 4.00

Board (including washing) 1.50

per week, 1.33

Washing not included, 1.33

I. F. MERRIAM, Sec'y

Brandon, April 6th, 1836.

## FARMERS' BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank, that a payment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, must be made on the 13th day of July next, at their Banking-house in Orwell.

By order of the Directors,

P. M. CORBIN, Cash.

Orwell, April 12, 1836